

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress—First Session.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1857.

SENATE.

At 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order by the Secretary, the following senators being present: Maine—Messrs. Pennesser and Hamlin. New Hampshire—Mr. Hale. Massachusetts—Messrs. Sumner and Wilson. Vermont—Messrs. Colman and Foot. Rhode Island—Messrs. Allen and Simmons. Connecticut—Messrs. Foster and Dixon. New York—Messrs. Seward and King. New Jersey—Messrs. Thompson and Wright. Pennsylvania—Messrs. Bigler and Cameron. Maryland—Messrs. Kennedy and Pearce. Virginia—Messrs. Hunter and Mason. North Carolina—Mr. Rags. South Carolina—Mr. Evans. Georgia—Mr. Iverson. Alabama—Messrs. Clay and Fitzpatrick. Mississippi—Messrs. Brown and Davis. Louisiana—Messrs. Benjamin and Sill. Kentucky—Messrs. Crittenden and Thompson. Tennessee—Mr. Sebastian. Ohio—Messrs. Fitch and Wade. Indiana—Messrs. Bright and Fitch. Illinois—Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull. Missouri—Mr. Green. Michigan—Messrs. Chandler and Stuart. Wisconsin—Messrs. Doolittle and Durkee. Iowa—Messrs. Harlan and Jones. California—Messrs. Broderick and Gwin.

The Secretary of the Senate then read a letter from Hon. J. C. BACCHERDIE, Vice President of the Senate, in which he stated that he should not be able to be present at the commencement of the session.

On motion by Mr. BENJAMIN, a resolution was adopted that the order prescribed by the constitution be administered to the new senators by the Hon. J. C. BACCHERDIE, the oldest member of the Senate present.

Mr. BIGGS presented the credentials of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, elected a senator by the legislature of Tennessee for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1857; which were read, and the oath of office being administered to Mr. J., he took his seat in the Senate.

Mr. HALE presented the credentials of Hon. DANIEL CLARK, elected a senator by the legislature of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James Bell; which were read, and the oath of office being administered to Mr. C., he took his seat in the Senate.

On motion by Mr. ALLEN, the Senate then proceeded to ballot for a President pro tem; and the ballots being received and counted, the result was announced as follows:

Whole number of ballots.....	48
Necessary to a choice.....	25
Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick had.....	28
Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.....	19
Hon. Charles E. Stuart.....	1

So Mr. FITZPATRICK was accordingly declared duly elected; and upon being conducted to the chair, he returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a few felicitous remarks.

Resolutions were then adopted directing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the President of the United States and the House of Representatives that, in the absence of the Vice President, the Senate had chosen Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick President of the Senate pro tempore.

Mr. BRIGHT submitted the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Ordered, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

On motion, it was

Ordered, That the daily hour of meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution: which he moved to be adopted, under the rule.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be authorized and requested to invite such clergymen as the Senate may deem proper to officiate as chaplains to the Senate during the present session, and in such alternation as may be agreeable to them.

After a short executive session, the doors were reopened.

Mr. STUART said it must be obvious that the House would not complete its organization in season to have committees appointed to-day to wait on the President, and he would therefore move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and accordingly

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At twelve o'clock, m., the Clerk of the last House of Representatives (General Cullom) announced that, the hour having arrived for the organization of Congress, he would, in pursuance of usage, proceed to call the roll of members purporting to have been elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, with a view of ascertaining whether a quorum were now present. He requested gentlemen to make immediate responses to their names.

Having called the roll, two hundred and twenty-one members answered to their names.

The Clerk announced that it was now ascertained that a quorum of members were present.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker, by a viva voce vote.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, nominated JAMES L. ORR, a representative from the State of South Carolina, for that position; remarking: "he is the democratic nominee."

The Clerk, as a preliminary, appointed the following named gentlemen as tellers: Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, Banks of Massachusetts, Morriss of Pennsylvania, and CLEMENS of North Carolina.

Mr. BANKS nominated GALUSHA A. GROW, a representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

The result of the vote was as follows:

For James L. Orr.....	128
Galusha A. Grow.....	8
V. B. Horton.....	1
L. D. Campbell.....	3
F. Blair, jr.....	1
F. K. Zollicoffer.....	3
H. Winter Davis.....	2
J. B. Ricard.....	2
H. Marshall.....	1

Whole number of votes.....225

Necessary to a choice.....113

Mr. Orr was then declared duly elected Speaker.

The following is the vote in detail, namely:

Those who voted for James L. Orr were Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Chapman, Horace F. Clark, John B. Clark, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cockrell, Corning, Cox, James Craig, Burton, Craig, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, John G. Davis, Beaulieu, Davis, Dewar, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Estlin, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Gilmer, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Lawrence W. Hall, Thos. L. Harris, Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Hopkins, Hughes, Hyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Ketchum, Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Ledy, Letcher, Macay, McKibbin, Mason, Miles, Miller, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Isaac N. Morris, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quinlan, Reagan, Reilly, Rufin, Russell, Sandidge, Sauts, Seales, Scott, Seaford, Seward, Shaw, Henry M. Shaw, Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Robert Smith, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, James A. Stewart, Talbot, George Taylor, Miles Taylor, Underwood, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Whitley, Winslow, Wortendyke, Augustus B. Wright, and John V. Wright.

Those who voted for Galusha A. Grow were Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Banks, Bennett, Billingshurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Case, Chaffee, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Coffax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Darnell, Davis of Iowa, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Kellogg, Kealey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Letter, Lovjoy, Matteson, Morgan, Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Oliver A. Morse, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Pottery, Parviance, Ritchie, Spinney, Stanton, Sherman, Judson W. Sherman, Thompson, Thompsons, Tompkins, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Caldwell, C. Washburne, Elisha Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wilson, and Wood.

Those who voted for V. B. Horton were Messrs. Campbell, Ezra Clark, Gilmer, and Maynard.

Those who voted for J. M. Sullivan were Messrs. Edie and Purviance.

Mr. Allen was declared duly elected; and, having taken the oath of office, at once entered upon his duties.

Those who voted for J. B. Ricard were Messrs. J. Morrison Harris and Felix K. Zollicoffer.

Mr. Campbell voted for V. B. Horton.

Mr. Grow voted for F. P. Blair.

Mr. Ricard voted for H. Marshall.

The announcement by the Clerk that Mr. Orr had been elected was greeted with applause both from the floor and the galleries.

The Clerk requested Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, and Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair, which they did; when the oath was administered to him by Mr. GIDDINGS, the oldest member present.

Mr. ORR then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me to preside over your deliberations. The delicate and responsible duties of the Chair will be comparatively light if I shall be so fortunate, as doubtless I will be, to secure your cordial co-operation in the dispatch of the business of the House, in maintaining its dignity, and preserving its decorum.

The rules which you may adopt for your government I shall seek to administer firmly, faithfully, and impartially. The great interests confided to us by the people of this confederacy admonish us to cultivate a patriotism as expansive as the republic itself; and I cherish the ardent hope that our public duties here may be discharged in such a manner as to promote the interests and the happiness of the people, to uphold the constitution, maintain the Union in its integrity, quicken the prosperity of the States of the Union, and build up the greatness and the glory of our common country.

[Loud and continued applause.]

The members were then sworn in by delegations.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, it was

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled, and that JAMES L. ORR, one of the representatives of the State of South Carolina, has been chosen Speaker, and that the House is now ready to proceed to business, and that the Clerk do with the said message.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution that the rules of the last House be adopted as the rules of this House, until otherwise ordered, with an amendment as follows, viz: that there be added to the 23d rule the words: "Provided, That whenever any committee shall have occupied the morning hour on two days, it shall not be in order for such committee to report further until other committees shall have been heard, during the morning hour."

Mr. C. briefly explained that, by the existing rule, a committee called during the morning hour, if it shall not get through, was entitled to be called the next day, and to occupy it until it should voluntarily surrender it. He referred to the history of the past to show that, owing to the rule, the Committee on Public Lands had occupied the floor for entire sessions, during the morning hour, to the exclusion of all others, which was obliged to rely on the courtesy of the House to make their reports.

After a brief debate, the resolution was adopted under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. FLORENCE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the House, to join with a committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the House of Representatives have assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may please to make.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk pro tem.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, nominated James C. Allen, of Illinois; and

Mr. STANTON nominated D. Grate Brown, of Missouri.

Messrs. JONES of Tennessee, STANTON, BENNETT, and REEFER were appointed tellers.

The vote was as follows: James C. Allen, 128; D. Grate Brown, 8.

Those who voted for James C. Allen were Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Chapman, Horace F. Clark, John B. Clark, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cockrell, Corning, Cox, James Craig, Burton, Craig, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, John G. Davis, Beaulieu, Davis, Dewar, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Estlin, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Gilmer, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Lawrence W. Hall, Thos. L. Harris, Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Hopkins, Hughes, Hyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Ketchum, Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Ledy, Letcher, Macay, McKibbin, Mason, Miles, Miller, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Isaac N. Morris, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quinlan, Reagan, Reilly, Rufin, Russell, Sandidge, Sauts, Seales, Scott, Seaford, Seward, Shaw, Henry M. Shaw, Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Robert Smith, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, James A. Stewart, Talbot, George Taylor, Miles Taylor, Underwood, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Whitley, Winslow, Wortendyke, Augustus B. Wright, and John V. Wright.

Those who voted for D. Grate Brown were Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Banks, Bennett, Billingshurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Case, Chaffee, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Coffax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Darnell, Davis of Iowa, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Kellogg, Kealey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Letter, Lovjoy, Matteson, Morgan, Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Oliver A. Morse, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Pottery, Parviance, Ritchie, Spinney, Stanton, Sherman, Judson W. Sherman, Thompson, Thompsons, Tompkins, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Caldwell, C. Washburne, Elisha Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wilson, and Wood.

Those who voted for V. B. Horton were Messrs. Campbell, Ezra Clark, Gilmer, and Maynard.

Those who voted for J. M. Sullivan were Messrs. Edie and Purviance.

Mr. Allen was declared duly elected; and, having taken the oath of office, at once entered upon his duties.

The House next proceeded to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, nominated A. J. Glosbrenner, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALDRON nominated Charles P. Babcock, of Michigan.

The result was as follows: Messrs. WARREN, WALDRON, SEWARD, and CHAFFEE acting as tellers:

Mr. Glosbrenner.....	133
Mr. Babcock.....	80

Whole number of votes.....213

Necessary to a choice.....107

Mr. Glosbrenner was therefore declared duly elected, and took the oath of office.

On motion of Mr. HORTON, the Clerk was directed to have a copy of the estimates bound for the use of each member of the House.

ELECTION OF DOORKEEPER.

On motion of Mr. FAULKNER, the House proceeded to the election of a Doorkeeper.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, nominated R. B. Hackney, of Virginia.

Mr. MORAN nominated N. Darling, of New York.

The result was as follows: Messrs. FAULKNER, COX, MORAN, and GROW.

The result was as follows: Messrs. WARREN, WALDRON, SEWARD, and CHAFFEE acting as tellers:

For Mr. Hackney.....	128
For Mr. Darling.....	78

Whole number of votes.....206

Necessary to a choice.....103

Mr. Hackney was declared duly elected and sworn in.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTER.

Mr. STEPHENS offered the following resolution, remarking that he did so to save time; and it was agreed to:

Resolved, That Michael W. Cluskey be, and is hereby appointed, postmaster to the House of Representatives for the Thirty-fifth Congress.

On motion, the House then adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

NOTES OF BILLS.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice that on to-morrow, or upon some subsequent day, he would ask leave to introduce "A bill for the entire suppression of all bank-notes of one hundred dollars or less."

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce "A bill to supply an omission in the enrollment of a certain act therein named."

The object of the bill is to correct an error of the Clerk by which the annual appropriation of \$500,000 for the national armories was omitted in the enrollment of the army appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1857.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, of Philadelphia, is our general traveling agent, assisted by JAMES DRENNIN, JOHN COLLINS, J. HAMMITY, EDWARD W. WALSH, JOHN R. DRENNIN, E. A. EVANS, H. S. JAMES, T. ADAMS, P. A. DAVIS, E. T. ROBERTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. THOMAS, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, THOMAS M. JAMES, D. A. L. CHILDS, GEORGE MORRIS, and RICHARD LEAKE. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. GEO. W. BEATY is authorized to collect money due the Union Office for subscriptions and advertisements in the District of Columbia.

CONGRESS—MONDAY.

SENATE.—On the Senate being called to order, fifty members were in attendance. The oath of office was administered by Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, the oldest member present—the Vice President being absent—

to Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Hon. Daniel Clarke, of New Hampshire, who thereupon took their seats in the Senate. On motion by Mr. Allen, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President pro tem.; and Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick was chosen, receiving 28 votes out of 48. The usual resolutions were then adopted informing the President and the House of Representatives of the organization of the Senate; and, after a short executive session, without doing any further business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—At twelve o'clock the Clerk (General Cullom) called the roll, with a view of ascertaining whether a quorum was present, when two hundred and twenty-one members answered to their names.

The election of a Speaker for the Thirty-fifth Congress being first in order, the Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, received one hundred and twenty-eight, and Mr. Grow eighty-four votes. Thirteen were cast for seven other gentlemen.

On being conducted to the chair, Col. Orr made a brief address, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, promising to discharge his duties with fairness and impartiality, and invoking on the part of the members a patriotism as expansive as the confederacy itself in the prosecution of the legislation of the country.

James C. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk of the House; A. J. Glosbrenner, of Pennsylvania, Sergeant-at-Arms; R. B. Hackney, of Virginia, Doorkeeper; and M. W. Cluskey, of Georgia, postmaster.

These gentlemen were severally sworn in, and at once entered upon their duties.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution, which was agreed to, adopting the rules of the last House for the government of this until otherwise ordered, adding to the 23d rule the words, as a proviso, "that, whenever any committee has occupied the morning hour on two days, it shall not be in order for such committee to report further until other committees shall have been called in turn."

His object was, as he explained, to prevent any one committee from monopolizing the morning hour, as was the case with that on Public Lands in previous Congresses.

Our readers will perceive on reference to the proceedings of the House yesterday that James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was elected Speaker of the Thirty-fifth Congress on the first ballot, having received the vote of every democratic representative present.

Mr. Orr was born at Craytonville, South Carolina, on the 12th day of May, 1822, and is now consequently in the 36th year of his age. He graduated in 1840 at the University of Virginia, and immediately devoted himself to the study of the law in the office of Judge Whitner, then solicitor of the western circuit of his native State, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1843. When but little more than twenty-two years of age he was elected by the largest vote ever given in his district a member of the legislature, in which body he soon distinguished himself and became a leading member. In 1848 he was elected to Congress, and has continued to represent his district to the present time. Our limits do not permit us to refer to the various incidents connected with his brilliant career—the congressional debates furnish the completest portrait of his character as a statesman. His elevation to the Speaker's chair, an office only second in importance to that of President, by the unanimous vote of his party clearly indicates the high estimation in which he is held by the representatives of the people.

In every respect Col. Orr is eminently qualified for the arduous and important position to which he has been elevated, and we feel confident that he will perform the duties of presiding officer with firmness, impartiality, and entire acceptability to the whole House.

NO DIVISION UPON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS.

In former times judicial proceedings were often so entangled by technicalities as essentially to impede the course of substantial justice. Latterly, law-makers, by the common consent of mankind, have enacted laws to avoid their effects, and secure substantial right as the great object to be attained. When, in their attendance upon courts, people have seen the substantial rights of parties give way to useless formalities, or questions of no vital importance, they never failed to denounce all mere technical questions as subversive of the ends of justice. The common mind naturally revolts at the defeat of a real and substantial object by a rigid adherence to mere forms and ceremonies.

Kansas affords us a pertinent and striking illustration. In enacting a law for the organization of a territorial government preliminary to her admission as a State, the great question involved was whether it should be a free or slave State? Congress wisely declared that the people of the Territory should determine that question for themselves. No other question was involved. The people were divided upon this one great question. The territorial legislature enacted a law authorizing them to elect delegates to frame a constitution, with no limitation upon their powers. Upon the technical ground that the legislature were not lawfully elected, a portion of those entitled to do so refused to vote. Here was a substantial and fair opportunity for them to exercise the elective franchise and determine who should be delegates, and, consequently, what the constitution should be. But upon a mere technicality, based upon the assumption of a prior wrong committed in electing the legislature, a class refused to vote at all. If the convention was not formed to suit their wishes, it is because they abandoned substantial ground to rest upon even doubtful technicalities. The will of the people, as far as they chose to express it in the only lawful way it could be done, elected the members of the

convention and clothed them with power to make a constitution. This was the substance of their duties, and they have performed them. If the people did not wish the persons who were delegates to be made such, and to frame such a constitution as they have done, they should have elected others. Not having done so, they have no substantial ground of complaint.

The convention framed a constitution, and, looking to the great and only question so long agitated there and throughout the Union, it determined to submit that question to a vote of the people. Here was the substance of the whole controversy contained in one provision, and they, of their own accord, in deference to their supposed wishes, submitted it to the voters in Kansas. The very pith and marrow of the whole matter in difference is now plainly and distinctly before the people, and the voters can determine it. There is no law requiring any submission whatever, but, desiring an expression of the people upon the only known question or subject of controversy, and to allow their will to control the substantial difference apparent among the people, the convention resolved to waive all questions of technical power, and submit it to a popular vote. They knew that in the States one question alone, that of slavery, had interested the people—at the South in favor, and at the North and West against it. Nowhere out of Kansas had the people expressed an anxiety upon any other point. In submitting this question the convention conformed to the substance of things, regardless of technical niceties.

The devotees of technicalities now assume that they will not vote upon the question because other immaterial and uncontested questions are not also submitted. Why not vote upon the real question, and the only one to which the public mind has been turned? Why abandon the old substantial issue for a mere technical one? The only answer must be, that upon rigid general principles the people have a right to determine the character of their institutions. The reply is as obvious as substantial. The right is not disputed, but those complaining have refused its exercise: first, they refused to vote for delegates to the convention, and, therefore, cannot complain of what resulted from their own failure to exercise this right—the presumption is they cared nothing about what they did; second, they have now an opportunity to vote upon the great and important question, if they choose so to do, and thereby determine it in conformity with the will of the majority. If they refuse to act upon this substantial ground, they then place themselves upon those technicalities which the sound common sense of mankind has ever condemned and rejected. The controversy has been a free or slave State, and all now concede that the will of the majority in Kansas ought to govern. The voters of Kansas can now decide it for themselves. If one portion of them refuse to act, but leave the determination to others, it is their own fault, and they cannot fairly or justly complain of the result. The only mode of determining questions of this kind is by the votes given upon them. This is substance. If a portion refuse to vote because they cannot also vote upon other questions, this is mere technicality. It is abandoning the great question of principle upon a formal technicality. This is the real question now before the public. The substance has been secured. Shall it be blown to the winds upon a mere matter of form required by no law and no necessity?

Until recently the enemies of the democracy have repudiated the principle of regular self-government by the people of Kansas, and demanded the control of it by Congress. They do not now recognize it except upon technical grounds, which would defeat the substance of things, which they have heretofore pressed a wish to control. They propose to refuse to vote upon the only question of difference, and then complain of the result upon that question upon technical grounds, without even a technical law to rest upon. The people of Kansas have had an opportunity to elect such persons as they chose members of the convention, and one portion would not vote, and now they have the question of free or slave State submitted to them, and those who would not vote for delegates refuse to express their opinions upon the subject, and solely upon technical grounds. Matters of form, and not of substance, control their action, and they now seek to agitate the whole country because they choose to act upon technicalities instead of matters of substance. They seem to expect that the people will engage in a fierce struggle upon these non-essential points, about which they care nothing, when those interested have had an opportunity to act upon them as matters of substance. They will be disappointed, and especially if they expect to divide the democracy upon technicalities where substantial merits are not involved. It is a poor compliment to their understanding, and one which will be appreciated by those whom it is proposed to dupe and mislead.

The Hon. James Craig, of Missouri, has completed the arrangement for daily mail service from Quincy, Ill., to Hannibal and St. Joseph, Mo., with the Postmaster General, and D. E. Beeman, contractor, is to put it into operation immediately.

From the promptness with which the new member has acted in a matter of such importance to the great West, we may infer favorably of his great usefulness to his constituency and his section of country.

MISS JULIANA MAY.

This distinguished vocalist has just received a call from her friends and admirers in Philadelphia to give a concert there, after which she will proceed South; but we trust that ere she leaves her native city she will allow her friends to hear the thrilling tones of her exquisite voice once more.

We have before alluded to the death of Mr. Stimson, editor of the Day Book. His disease was an organic enlargement of the heart. The physicians consider his case rather a remarkable one, and express the wonder that he survived so long. The Day Book says a post mortem examination showed that the heart was enlarged to about three times its natural size, weighing twenty ounces. The walls of the left ventricle were nearly an inch thick.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

The Van Buren (Ark.) Herald announces the arrival at that place of a hunting party direct from Vine Prairie. It says:

"Such a heap of wild fowl, consisting of green heads, bald pates, green and blue winged teal, ruffle heads, sprig tails and red heads, we have seldom, if ever, looked upon in a single pile, together with deer and turkey of the choicest quality, among which we noticed a pair of bucks and a pair of does of unusual size, with skins, boots and horns entire upon them, while others had been directed and quartered in camp. All of which game appeared in unusual fine order. Venison, ducks, and turkeys all fat, and so fat as we never see them in any other country than Arkansas."

FALLING IN IN THE EXPORT OF COFFEE FROM BRAZIL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The official returns of the foreign commerce of Great Britain during the first three quarters of 1857 present some features well worthy the serious attention of the Brazilian government, and not without some interest to our own citizens engaged in the Brazilian trade. It is a well-known fact that, although the tariff regulations of Brazil recognize no distinctions in respect either to the nationality of the flag or the origin of the merchandise which that flag covers, there is, practically, a discrimination against American imports in the ports of Brazil which materially affects our commercial intercourse with that Empire, and must continue, so long at least as its present tariff system remains unchanged, to exert a depressing influence upon the imports and exports of the two countries. The article of flour, for instance, which is one of our staple exports to Brazil, and which in Brazil is classed among the staple necessities of the people, is subjected to a higher tax duty than any article of British produce or manufacture, not excepting even those which come within the category of articles of luxury; and yet our imports of the leading—indeed, we might say, of the chief—staple of Brazil, coffee, are yearly increasing; while, if the ratio of decrease which has marked the importation of Brazilian coffee into Great Britain the past few years continues but a few years more, Brazil will find the ports of the United Kingdom soon closed altogether against the introduction of this article, so intimately connected with the prosperity and progress of the Empire.

We have, on several former occasions, shown by tabular statements how largely our imports of coffee from Brazil are increasing every year, while the heavy duty on our flour restricts within limits vastly disproportionate to our capabilities, as well as to the wants of Brazil, our exports of that article as a medium of exchange. How is it with Great Britain as respects her annual purchase and consumption of Brazilian coffee? Official returns show that during the first three quarters of 1855 the importation of coffee from Brazil amounted to 10,944,280 pounds, while during the corresponding period of 1856 it reached only 8,074,508 pounds, showing a falling off in twelve months of 2,869,772 pounds. This is a heavy decline in an article so important in the industrial progress of Brazil, and in a country so much favored in the Brazilian tariff as Great Britain. But during the first three quarters of 1857 the trade we find is almost annihilated, for of the 38,414,091 pounds of coffee imported into Great Britain, from all countries, during that period, it appears that Brazil has supplied but 3,248,720 pounds, or a falling off of upwards of 7,000,000 pounds in three consecutive years.

The slight increase which we find in the quantities of raw cotton imported into Great Britain from Brazil during the past three years is not by any means an adequate compensation for this immense falling off in the coffee imports, because Brazil is not, and never can be, a cotton-growing country, in the commercial meaning of that term. She may produce enough for local consumption or limited export, but that is all she has ever done, or ever can do, while her capabilities for producing coffee have scarcely as yet been fairly tested. The quantity of Brazilian cotton imported into Great Britain the first three quarters of 1857 was 182,969 cwt., against 131,757 cwt.